Committed to Parker's Hands.

Committed to Parker's Hands.

Into your hards the Democracy has committed its standard with abiding faith in your courage, your integrity your honor, your capacity and your patriotism, believing that under your leadorship we will achieve a sirnal victory, that your similaration will be such a fortunate, such a happy era in our annole as to mark the beginning of a long perfect of Democratic ascendancy, and that you will so discharge your duties as to rank in his larg as one of the greatest and best-believed of American Presidents.

The convention according to Democratic custom, appointed a committee-of which it did are the hunor to make my chairman, for which I am deeply grateful—to convex to you official information of your selection as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States. Speaking for the committee, with pleasure I hand you this formal notification of your commitation together with a capy of the platform unanimously inforted by the convention. In its name and by the athority I have the hunor to request you to accept the nomination amount of the resulting and the candidate and above you both as candidate, and as Chief Magistrate of the Republic.

Cheers for Clark.

Cheers for Clark. Mr. Clark was enthusiastically rheered throughout his address and at its close was accorded an ovation, which was merged into the reception extended to Indge Parker. During the speaking the rain began to fall fitfully, and many umbrellas were raised. Realizing that the carenonies night be interfered with Representative Clark left out a portion of his speech as originally prepared. Inally prepared.

Flags were frantically waved at the close of Mr. Clark's speech, the spectators cheered and it was a full minute before Judge Father was permitted to smeak

BITTER FACTIONAL FIGHT.

Idaho Democrats Will Battle at Lewiston Next Monday.

Special to The Tribune. PRESTON, Ida., Aug. 10.-The work of the Oneida county Democratic convention indicates that the bitterest factional fight ever waged in Idaho will take place at Lewiston at the Democratic State cenven-Dubols was not mentioned. The results tions were adopted without discussion. Two of the fifteen delegates from this county are Dubols men, but the county has adopted the unft rule and the two

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 .- Among the call ers at Republican National headquarters today was Senator Charles Dick of Ohio. Senator Dick came to have a talk with Secretary Dover. Senator Dick comes direct from Colorado. He says of the situation there: "It would says of the situation there: It would be idle to deny that the labor troubles have affected the situation, but they have not, in my opinion, jeopardized the Republican cause in that State."

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON Aug 10.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of reance, \$148,863,000; gold, \$45,427,205.

give it a chance to demonstrate its ability to restore your appetite, stimu-late the liver, strengthen the stomach keep the bowels open. You'll be sed with the result. Thousands

BITTERS

1 E



with fin 10 years' record of cures to back it, is far in Indigestion.

Sleeplessness, Sour Stomach, Weak Kidneys, Dyspepsia or

WEAK AND NERVOUS WO-MEN will also derive great benefti from a few doses of the Bit-ters. We urge a fair trial.

DEMOCRATS ARE NOW SATISFIED

Nominee for President Accepts Place.

Fifteen Hundred People Present When He Was Advised of Nomination.

He Pesponds to Address and Formally Declares He Will Lead

ESOPUS, N. Y., Aug. 10 .- Judge Alton B. Parker was today formally notified of his nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party for President. The ceremony occurred on the lawn of home, and in addition to the members of the notification committee and many prominent men of his party, hundreds of the candidate's friends and neigh

bors assembled to witness the event. Weather Not Auspicious.

The weather was not auspicious. The sky was overcast and threatened a downpour, but in spite of these unfavable signs it was decided that the ceremony should be held on the grounds instead of on the boat which brought the notification committee and Its guests from New York. Hefore Representative Champ Clark had concluded his formal address, the rain began to fall flercely, but Judge Parker stood bareheaded to the shower and received from Mr. Clark's hands the official letter which informed him of the action of the St. Louis convention.

Spoke Thirty-Six Minutes.

Before beginning his address of ac-ceptance, Judge Parker advised the crowd to get under the trees, out of the rain. "We don't mind the wet," was esin. "We don't mind the wet," was
the spontaneous reply. Judge Parker
began his address at 2:18 p. m. and
concluded his speech of acceptance at
2:54 p. m. He was given tremendous
and continuous applause and the band
played the "Star Spangled Banner."
His speech was interrupted frequently
by applause and cheers which extended
the duration of its delivery considerabity. The actual delivery occupied
thirty-six minutes.

Holds Informal Reception.

Holds Informal Reception.

At the close of the speech, Judge Parker held an informal reception, which was begun on the speaker's stand and continued on the Rosemount verands. In the meantime bombs were fired in salute from the deck of the yacht Sapphire. Judge Parker spoke as follows:

has adopted the unit rule and the two followers of the tall Senator from Singlam county will be harmise. The entire delegation, including the alternator will attend and the excesse of 'raveling will be paid by the precinct Demectats.

The "religious" plank in the platform follows: "Membership in arg myadization, tending the alternator will ask their fraternal or religious, has no standing in American nollies; we therefore, are opposed to, and condemo any action tending to bring such questions into the political affairs of our State and we instruct our delegates to the State convention at Leviston to oppose any such action.

The delegation will go to Lewiston such finstructed, but most of the mentional date. However, the question of coadinate. However, the question of coadinate. However, the question of coadinate. However, the question of coadinates, and the possible projection of this response with the Democrate of the southern fidaho counties, and their representatives will go into the convention with the Busic partness of seferating the plans of Senator Fed Dubols. This gentlemin was defeated in his own precinct and will not be a member of the Lewiston convention.

SITUATION IN COLORADO.

Labor Troubles Have Affected Politics to a Considerable Extent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—Among the call-convention of the conferred upon means the convention. National headons. the standard bearty of the present content and confidence I shall ever esteem as the highest honor that could be conferred upon me—an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future can in no degree lessen or impair.

Platform on Jeffersonian Lines.

The admirable platform upon which, the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the preschies which were so well condensed in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson, and points out with force and direction the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the legislative and administrative departments of the Government. While subsentating in its prom-

- Freedom of the People.

Ereedom of the People.

Liberty as understood in this country means not only the right of freedom from means act only the right of freedom from means act only the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to the and work where he will and to pursue any lawful trade or blainess. These essential rights of life, liberty and property are not only guaranteed to the chiarns by the Constitutions of each of these several States, but the States are by the Four-feeath amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidden to deprive any person of any one of them without due process of law.

Limitation of Government

Abuse of Executive Power.

omas Jefferson, in a letter to William srvis, teaching the perpetuity of our tulions, written many pears after he retired to private life, said: the three powers of our povernment tain their murnal independence of

Restraints of the Law.

utience of the restraints of law, as of its delays, is becoming me nore manifest from day to day. We past few years many instan-been brought to nor attention who

Reign of Force and of Law.

Arign of Force and of Law.

In a struggle between employers and apployers, dynamite is said to have been used by the latter, resulting in the loss of ite and the destruction of property. The expertrators of this offense against the two of God and man, and all offers enaged in the conspiracy with them should, fiter due trial and conviction, have had rested out to them the most agreems pundament known to the law. This crime dded perhaps to others, led to the firmation of a committee of citizens, that with he support of the military authority, de-

Depends Upon Law.

illustrations present some evi-the failure of government to pro-citizen and his property, which justified the action of your con-

But Two Powers.

foregoing suggestions but emphathe distinction which exists between
we and many other torus of govent. It has been well said, in subby, that there are but two powers in
ament, one the power of the sword,
and by the band that wholes it, and
other the power of the law, rusby an enlightened public saminarit
ifference in these powers is the dirof in the Republic—such as powers,
on law and a written Constitution. one represents constitutionalism, imperialism.

Republican Tariff Laws.

The present tariff low is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates, and so framed in particular inetinces as to exact inordinate prefits from the people. So well understood has this view become that many prominent members of the People of the present that many prominent members of the People of the Republican party, and at least two of the spublican party, and at least two of the State conventions have dared to yolce the general sentiment on that subject. That party seems, however, to be collectively able to harmonize only upon a plank that admits, that revision may from time to time be necessary, but it is sometiment of the people themselves.

We are not a military people bent on consuest or engaged in extending our descent of the conjugation of the people themselves.

at reduction in tariff duties.

It is not unreasonable to assume, in the light of that record, that a future Congress of that party will not undertake a revision of the fariff downward in the event that it shall receive an indorsement of its past course on that subject by the

Cannot Be Revised Now.

a a Liet, and should be frankly con-that though our party be successful e coming contest, we cannot hope to a majority in the Senate during the four years, and hence we shall be to secure any modification in the save to which the Republican ma-in the Senate may consent While military establishment as wound be rity in the Senate may consent. While, erefore, we are unable to give assurances of relief to the people from such existive duties as burden them, it is due them that we state our position to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff; that we believe that it is demanded by the best interests of both manfacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficent revision of the tariff can a accomplished as soon as both branches of Congress and an Executive in favor of tare elected, without creating that sense of uncertainty and its stability that has more than the country should become a refuse of uncertainty and its stability that has more than the country should become a refuse of uncertainty and its stability that has more than the country should become a refuse of the country should be contracted with the people of the country should be contracted to the country should the country should be contracted to the country should be cont

What He Is Confident Of.

This can be achieved by providing that uch a reasonable period shall intervense etween the date of the enactment of the attale making a revision and the date of senforcement, as shall be deemed sufficient for the industry or business affected a such revision to adjust itself to the larges and new conditions imposed. So andeest am I in the belief that the desaid of the people for a reform of the riff is just that I include to the bope at should a Democratic House of Rapsintatives and a bemocratic Executive chosen by the people, even a Republic in Senate may beed the warning and meen to give at least some measure of lef to the people.

Question of Trusts.

faculties in all lasted ways, to dive and work where he will and to pursue any lawful trade or blainess. These executions in the combinations, popularly called rights of life, liberty and property are not only guaranteed to the chians by the Constitutions of each of these several six is these things that are employed upon the facts any person of any one of them without due process of law.

Limitation of Government.

Occasionally by reason of annecessary or lispations of government to the Constitution. With a large competition with a large competition with a large competition with a large competition of people by practically excluding competition with a large competition with a standing army meet of the time of less than 10,000 men. He who thinks that the Nathon had grown effecting to the time of the large of the time of less than 10,000 men. He who thinks that the Nathon had grown effecting to the lime of the large of the time of the large of the time of less than 10,000 men. He who thinks that the Nathon had grown effecting to the lime of the large of the lime of the Lime of the Lime of the Lime of less than 10,000 men. He who think that the Nathon had grown effecting to the lime of the

the effective remedy would be to appro- by appreciated that I am humbled in prints) modify the offencing law.

Remedy Against Monopoly.

Philippine Questions.

difficult to know how any citizen l'nited States much less a descend-rarolationary atock can tolerate ought of permanently denying the of self-government to the Filipinos

Due to Accident of War.

The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility of that which comes to us, but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as

What Makes a World Power.

It is the liberty, the advancement and

lished by Hem, to the energy, industry, moral character and law-abding spirit of the people themselves.

We are not a military people bent on conquest, or engaged in extending our domains in foreign lands or desirous of securing natural advantages, however, great, by force: but a people loving peace not only for ourselves, but for all the nations of the earth.

Makes Several Protests.

Makes Several Protests,

The display of the great military armaments may please the ere and, for the moment, excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn and muscle of a single contgrant nor induce the investment here of a dollar of capital. Of course such armament as may be necessary for the security of the country and the protection of the rights of its citizens at home or abroad, must be maintained. Any other course would be not only false economy, but pustillanimous. I protest, however, against the feeling, now far too prevalent, that by reason of the commanding position we have assumed in the world we must take part in the disputes and broils of foreign countries, and that because we have grown great we should intervene in every important question that arises in other parts of the world. I also protest against the execution of any such military establishment as would be required to maintain the country in that attitude. We should confine our international activities solely to matters in which the rights of our country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation, but of independence.

Not Political Organization.

The Government of the United States was organized solely for the people of the United States. While it was contemplated that this country should become a refuge for the oppressed of every land who might be fit to discharge the duties of our citizeranip, and while we have always sympathized with the people of every nation in their struggles for self-government, the Government was not created for a career of political or civillaing evangelization in foreign countries or among alten races. The most efficient work we can do in uplifying the people of other chantries is by the presentation of a happy prospersons self-governing ration as an ideal to be civillated, a model to be followed. The general eccipation of our citizens in the arts of peace or the absence of large millitary armaments, leads to impair nother patriotism nor physical courage, and for the truth or this I refer the voung men of loday to the blatery of the Civil war.

For fifty years, with the exception of the war with Mexico, this country has been at peace, with a scanding army meet of the time of less than 10,000 men. He who thinks that the Nation had grown effeminate during that period should read the casualty rolls of the armies on either side of Shiloh, Antistam, Fredericksburg and Gestlysburg, at Stone River and at Chickmanages. I would be

Opposed to Second Term.

I accept, gentlemen of the commi-the communities and if the action of convention shall be indered by an-tion by the people. I will, God hel-me give to the discharge of duties of exalted office the best service of which I am empable and at the end of the term refire to private life. I shall not be a candidate for, nor shall I accept a recommandom. Several reasons might be advanced for this position, but the courreling one with me is that I am fully personded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of possible temptation to consider what the effect of any artion taken by him in an administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fortunes. Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past and will be in the future presented to the President for determination, and in approaching their consideration as well as in weighing the facts and the arguments bearing upon them, he should be membiarrassed by any possible thought of the influence his decision may have upon anything whatever that may affect him personally.

I make this statement, not in criticism of any of our Presidents from Washington down who have either held the office for two terms or sought 10 succeed themselves: for strong arguments could be advanced in support of the re-election of a President. It is simply my judgment that the interests of this country are now so vast and the questions presented are frequently of such overpowering magnitude to the public that it is indispensable to the maintenance of a hefitting attitude before the people not only that the Chief Magistrate should be independent, but that that independence should be known of all men.

FUSE ON STATE TICKET.

Nebraska Democrats and Pops, to Each Have Electoral Ticket.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 10,-The personnel of the Democratic State ticket was entirely in doubt when the convention was called to order here today. Judge Holcomb, who seemed to have the best chance to secure the nomination by both the Democrats and Populists, on marry a man guilty of such a crime, a fusion platform, seemed to lose some and that he and all of Dr. Johnson's both the Democrats and Populists, on a fusion platform, seemed to lose some ground just before the convention met, and George W. Berg of Lincoln and Representative George L. Loomis of Fremont, both Democrats, appeared to have an equal chance with him.

It is practically settled that there shall be two electoral tickets in the field, one Democratic and the other Populist, but that the same names for State offi-

but that the same names for State officers and the Legislature shall appear or the two tickets. This would almost certainly give the State to Roosevelt, at the same time giving the fusionists a better chance to elect Bryan United

affed to order this afternoon it was abnounced that igains bearing many of the delegates had not arrived. The convention therefore adjourned until 5

o'clock and most of the delegates went to the Oliver theater where they heard Thomas E. Watson's speech to the Pop-

LOVE LAUGHS AT

With the charge of performing a criminal operation hanging over his head, Dr. Albert W. Johnson was murried to Miss Franke V. Sturgis in this city yesterday. The couple appeared in the office of the County Clerk yesterday afternoon and asked for a marriage license. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sturgis, the father and mother of the bride, and af-

had been engaged for some time and that as Mr. Sturgis contemplated leaving the city in a few days it was decided to be married before he went away. He saw no reason why he should not be married, referring to his predicament, in the abortion case as dicament in the abortion case as wholly a matter of circumstance. Mr. Sturgis was free in saying that he considered his son-in-law entirely innocent of any criminal act, saying that he was merely a victim of circumstances. He said that he would be the last father in friends knew that he was innocent in the matter. Dr. Johnson and A. J. Gemmell are

now out on \$1000 bonds awaiting trial in the District court on the charge of having performed a criminal operation upon Mary Baer of this city. At the preliminary hearings of the men Miss Baer testified that the operation was performed in the Auditorium youngles. performed in the Auditorium rooming-house on July 8 by the defendant, John-son, Gemmell having administered the chloroform. Gemmell is alleged to have betrayed the girl.

Government Crop Report.

age condition of spring wheat is 87.5, as compared with 87.4 last month. Win-ter wheat is 12.3 bushels per acre.

How is it possible for a size

INDICTMENTS

Criminal Charge Did Not Estrange Dr. Johnson's Sweet-

heart.

solemnized in Judge Stewart's courtroom. Mr. and Mrs. Sturgla acting as
witnesses. The groom is 24 years of
age and his wife is 29 years 6fd.
When approached by a reporter, Mr.
Johnson said that he and Miss Sturgls

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.-The aver-

good teeth to destroy them thrown toglect! SOZODONT is posts neglect! SOZODONT is princial. It has made the toer

SOZODON TOOTH POWDER

SINFUL NEGLECT

ree from grit and acid. Are you You ought to be. 1 PORMS: LIQUID, POWDER,

WEATHER RECO

Temperatures Elsewhen

Defender Noorna Holds

BOYCOTT

against the products of the Portum Cereal Co., Itd., viz: Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee.

The labor papers notify the public not to buy these things until Mr. C. W. Post, the proprietor, obeys the orders of the unions,

These "orders" are that he withdraw the advertising from certain newspapers that have fallen under their displeasure. They openly announce that they prop-pose to "break up," "ruin" and "put out of business" the publishers of such papers, and insist that Mr. Post join in

its conspiracy with them. These publishers have been faithful in their contracts with Mr. Post, are up-right business men and good citizens, their only crime being that they de-cline to turn over the management of ir papers to the leaders of the labor trusts (alias unions), who are generally ignorant, wilful and violent men, inca-

pable of conducting a business.

Mr. Post declines to be party to such unlawful conspiracy to financially ruin any one, and this, together with fact that he has been rash enough publicly expose some of the criminal acts of members of labor unions, has The average American citizen, not

employing labor, knows little of the in-sufferable arrogance, impudence, and violence of the ignorant bullies, deco-rated with brief power by the most tyrannous of all trusts, the "labor trust"

any ignorant man, not accustomed to affairs, and be quickly becomes a builty denouncing and abusing any one and very one who does not instantly one his "orders." He cares nothing for law or the rights of others. The union are made up of two classes: 1st. The men who have a ready and abusive tongue, and who can

howl down and by violent and loud talk domirate the meetings of the unions. These men are soldom if ever good workers, or thrifty, home-owning and desirable citizens. They have small chance on their own merits to earn first-class wages, unless they can force themselves on employers by a union card. They bring on strikes and mis-ery for good workmen, and try to, and the blackmail employers by blackmail employers into settling same by paying them graft money. Some of them have been failed for such offenses, but the great majority still hold forth. They have brought untole disgrace on the fair name of 'labor' and made the term 'the poo-er werker mon" a by-word, himed and laughed at

The second or other class in the labor unions is made up of good, capable, in-telligent, peaccable, thrifty citizens, who go Into unions with the laudable pur pose of bettering their conditions, and o support an honest association, which they hope will be honestly conducted, truly and fairly. In the interests of labor, but to their surprise and disgust they find that whenever they try to speak in the meetings for fairness and honorable procedure, they are hooted and howled down by the other class. They try to counsel peace, equity, and justice; but they might as well launch

s feather in a cyclone. Then they sometimes try to keep at work when they need the wages, and know they are fair, but they are abused, and fre-quently their families maltreated, and themselves beaten into submission, so there are literally hundreds of thou-sands of decent American workmen absolutely forced to bear the disgrac-

Every American of the right sort is workman, either with brain or hund, or, better yet, with both, and in the mind

Has been declared by the labor unions corresponding dislike and antipathy to that these criminal bulke against the products of the Postum the arrogant and violent pretender of strained and forced to deep the other class.

The second class named are for the

time being forced to stand the denun-

ciations of the public ngamst labor unions, for they are in sad company, which has brought disgrace upon the name of unions; so there seems no way but for the decent men to stand it until In some way they can obtain control, and make the old or new unions, which they may form, lawful, respectable and worthy of the esteem of the public. We are on record as being Triends and well-wishers of the second class named, and as thoroughly and unalterably op-posed to the lawbreakers, criminals and

bullies of the other class; so when union men denounce and revile us, it is easy to determine in which class they be-The union men in the first class are genuine and undeniable anarchists,

aliens and outlaws. Let us analyze and see. When a strike occurs, they picket lants, threaten people, essault men, dynamite property, boycott and even murder. They are criminals and op-posed to all law.

An anarchist is one opposed to law.

When police or the military are called in to preserve the peace and protect the common people, do these mer well-come and uphold them? They do not. but hasten to "protest" and do all in their power to remove them, so they an carry out their agts of violence and

They favor no law but their own, and that is the true hallmark of an anarchist pure and simple.

Some one says we are barsh in our description of these men. We are not responsible for their character and acts. They do these things regardless of any one, and the only way the pub-

can fairly judge them is to know It is this class of union men who have slaced a boycett on our products, ing to force us to join their lawless ranks and ruin some publishers, and they are the ones who propose to punish Mr. Post for fearleasty telling the facts about them and their meth-A man with a family of children to support was kept out of work by a strike in Chicago.

have starved had he not obtained money to buy them bread, God Almighty has instilled in the God Almighty has instilled in the mind ofevery man, worthy the name, a desire to work and furnish bread and clothing for his little ones, but in this case the labor union said he must not. God's motive was the strongest, he broke the rules of the union and went

The family

They caught him one evening on the street knocked him down with brans knuckies, kicked him unconscious, then knuckies, kicked him unconscious, then pried his mouth open, and poured carbolic acid down his throat.

Another man who was forced to work to support his family was met, and the strikers put their fingers in his eyes, gouged one of them out until it hung on his cheek. Are these the only cases of outrage?

Hundreds of acts equaly infamous are

repeated from day to day, daring strikes conducted by lawless and crimical members of labor unions.

Decent people read with horror the takes of distress, women attacked and sometimes stripped on the street (St. Louis St. car. strike), workmen blown Louis St. car strike), workmen blown to pieces with dynamite, men as-saulted, mobs formed, millions of doiars' worth of property destroyed, lays worth of property destroyed, many lives low, and a general reign of ter-ror, disorder, and anarchy conducted by the labor trust, in trying to force the balance of mankind to obey, withbalance of mankind to out question the mandates of the lend-

Such outrages on the public peace better yet, with both, and in the mind of each is a fundamental, deep-reasted respect for the able, competent, thrifty, and peaceable worker, and a series of the people to a unitarity, and peaceable worker, and a

[Advertisement.[

strained and forced to obey and the unions that harber the forfelted the respect of the The harm these crims brought to the fair name of

onest labor is too great | Such outrages to englave t surge. Many of us had for in 1776 shouldered the od-left their comfortable home open camp, suffered from itage of liberty, and that sturdy, fearless blood total pose and crush the ugly anny and oppression so

There are things in dearer than money or but We expend about a mills year with newspapers bes Probably two millions a res rs and others.

Our factories-cover matri-cound, and the business furfood and clothing for nearly This act of the Unions as the purpose of ruining the and therefore taking the from these 3000 people when

reated, and naturally lake ed and clothed. Our work people are paid: Those who have been to year receive 5 per cent the wages, and the two-year veterans receive 10 per crit highest regular wages. In necessity in the work cles able. Most of them own

prosperous, the savings account the banks numbering a The agitators of the lat have tried to introduce the of strikes, hatred, poverty a among our people to repair ent conditions of peace as ity, but thus far our people intelligent enough to decise the exchange. It is these peaceable and

fitzens, Hving in content, lone harm to no ope, when our Union Anarchists propose and "put out of business. ublic for its existence.

produces the very highest goods and a general and ex cott is established that P public from buying such

We have stated the factor the truth of which we make each. If the great he decide to aboy the order of unions and refuse to purchastics, we have but one this out of business and let be dependent on that basness and shift for themselves, will carry down with a connected with the industry taken years and millions of establish.

We cannot and will not particularly the carnot are the carnot

We cannot and will not por epiracy of these later uses publishers.
We cannot and sill not single one of our fathful tried workmen, upon the or

abor union. Upon these principles the unions can make their fective and sink our saw down, with the captain of

POSTUM CEREAL CO. LOS HATTLE CREEK